

Three Days Late from Europe, ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.
The situation of both Armies decided Exceedingly Critical—Winter setting in Severely—The Allies forced to retreat to 50,000 men—The Russians Call for Reinforcements—No Spectre of Change in the Markets—The British Funds lower, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—P. M.
The steamer Africa, with advice from Liverpool to the 10th inst., arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this evening.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton was easier at Liverpool but not notably lower; the closing rates were: Fair Orleans 64¢; middling 63¢; Fair Upland 6¢; middling 5¢. Trade in Manchester had considerably declined; flour had declined 1¢ per bushel during the week, wheat 31¢ per bushel and oats 18¢ per quarter. Beef and pork were rather better. Lard was easier but not quite so low. At London Consols had declined to 91¢ American securities were dull and lower. The iron market was still; Scotch Pig in Glasgow, 70s. United States' of 1862, 101¢ 80¢.

General Intelligence.

By this arrival we have but little that is really fresh from the seat of war.

A pause had ensued in the field fighting before Sebastopol, and the despatches from both the Russians and the allies say that the siege was progressing with regularity, and preparations were making for an immediate assault upon the fortresses.

Both parties were in want of reinforcements, but the allies were in more need than the Russians. The Russian forces within the garrison were beginning to want ammunition.

The allied forces were reduced by battle and disease to 50,000 effective men, which caused much alarm in England and France, and the anxious efforts were making to send instant reinforcements to the Crimea, and for this purpose all the ocean bound steamers were chartered. Winter was setting in severely in the Crimea, and severe storms were prevailing along the coast. Two Turkish Frigates had been wrecked. The great hospital, in which were fully two thousand wounded soldiers, had been burned by shells from the besiegers.

There will be no steamer from U. S. or except the Union, until the Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool for N. York, this day. A large French ship is spoken of.

The Austrian note, in reply to that of Prussia, Oct. 30th, arrived at Paris on the 12th instant, and as far as the contents had transpired, Austria fully accepts the promise of Prussia to support the Emperor in the Principalities, but lays great stress on having this assistance viewed as a logical and necessary consequence of the treaty of April 20th, rather than a new arrangement.

It was expected in the French camp in the Crimea, that an assault would be made on Sebastopol on the 5th inst., and probably would have been, had not the Russians made the attack on the 4th.

The firing, at the last accounts, was slack on both sides, and preparations were going on for an assault; scaling ladders had been ordered up.

Four of the Russian war vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol had been sunk by the fire from the allies, one of them called the "Two Thousand Apostles." Typhus fever had broken out in the city, caused by the stench from the unburied dead, and the contagions were continually occurring from red hot shot from the besiegers.

Water in the fortress was getting exceedingly scarce, and the Russians were preparing for street fighting, by posting canons to sweep the streets, and fortifying houses, &c., &c.

The English General's official account of the battle on the 5th, did not reach London until the 16th owing to telegraph interruption. Lord Raglan says the enemy, with an immense force, attacked the right of the English position, at the early dawn of morning, and the battle was extremely obstinate; and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field covered with dead. Several hundred prisoners were taken. The number of the enemy much exceeded that of the allies. The Russian loss was enormous; our loss was also very great—Generals S. George Brown, Benj. J. Ad. Ans, Butler and Torrence, were wounded.

The conduct of the English forces, in the face of such superior numbers, was excellent. A Russian official later says the arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks, that Menschikoff thought he would turn it to account, and the garrison made two sorties, the first at one o'clock, P. M., and the other at two o'clock; the first against the English, and the second against the French. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and the Russians succeeded in spiking the English guns. 15 French guns were also spike'd. After this the Russians retired with all haste, when the French division pursued them up to the walls, and was received with a murderous fire, and lost half to fall back. A sanguinary and obstinate struggle ensued, which was prolonged until nightfall.

Menschikoff admits a loss of 4,000 men, and says the loss of the allies must be fully as large; and, according to his account, only 22,000 Russian forces were engaged. Menschikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces at Semenopol and other places.

Admiral Machinoff is reported dead. A dispatch from Vienna under date of the 15th inst., says that advices from Balaklava dated the 11th announces that a great battle was fought, in which the Russians lost 3,000 men. The loss of the allies was also great, but they remain unengaged in the field. This, however, needs confirmation.

Sickness was on the increase in the allied camp. An official Russian despatch, via Vienna, says nothing of the importance had been done from the 5th to the 9th Nov. The bombardment continued, but the breaches were always repaired.

The latest despatches received up to Saturday morning, say that Sir George Cathcart, and Gen. Strangways and Cooke, were killed in the action on the 5th. This is official. The Duke of Cambridge had his horse killed under him.

The English had a thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the French was fifteen hundred killed and wounded. The Russian loss is about eighty thousand.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Constantinople, sick with dysentery. The Russian forces had left the heights of the Crimea, and were en route for Balaklava, expecting reinforcements. Reinforcements were finally arriving. Two steam frigates had arrived at Batoum to convey troops to the Crimea. Letters from Consul and wife of the 6th say that 500 French and 1,000 English had sailed from there for the Crimea. The Sultan had re-organized the Ottoman troops in the Crimea.

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OBSEVER & REPORTER

EDITED BY D. C. WICKLIFFE.

LEXINGTON, DEC. 2, 1854.

On Monday next Congress meets. It is the short session, and the 4th of March will witness the close of its political existence. The friends of Mr. Pierce will, we should think, carry but sorry visages. They may say with Richard, "now is the winter of our discontent," but not, with much likelihood, that it will ever be with them made "glorious summer" either by a son of "York" State or any other State. We should like to hear the report they make to the White House of the condition of the Democratic party in their respective States. We have heard of a report that a young Sheriff once made upon a writ, to avoid the service of which the defendant jumped into a creek and hid his whole person save his head. The sheriff, being taught that his return must all be made in Latin, wrote upon the writ that the defendant was "seable" but not "comitable in scampo." Such, we think, will be about the substance of their return. And yet are they not wholly without consolation. Whenever they undertake to give an account of the wonderful revolution which a couple of years have produced, they wind up with the consoling and refreshing assurance that the Whigs didn't do it. They are not unlike the Native American boy, whose father being born in the old country gave his son a good thrashing for joining a Native American procession late at night. The next morning, talking of it among his school fellows, he said this he never minded the whipping, but he hated to be whipped by one of "them cussed foreigners." The Democrats can stand the most excruciating flogging, provided it is not inflicted by their ancient and indomitable Whig foe.

We are not by any means certain that the Whigs have much occasion for any very extra jubilant gratification, unless it be that Mr. Pierce and his friends are routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Inasmuch as the new members will not take their seats until the next Congress, we cannot tell at this present writing what particular complexion this honorable body will exhibit. We all know that at the North the slavery question itself displays all the variegated colors of the chameleon. And in the late elections some fought alone for the restoration of the Missouri line, whilst the more rampant went for no more Slave States, and that all Territory now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the United States should be forever dedicated to Free soil. We shall, if alive, pay marked attention to the proceedings of the next Congress. Whilst we can, after the example of our late Democratic friends, put up with a slight infusion of Free soilism, we shall most assuredly rebel against a Free soil party with only a slight infusion of the Whig creed. We cannot tell, at present, what show will be exhibited by that calm, quiet, say-nothing Know-Nothing, but do something party, which so mysteriously puts its finger into every political pie that is to be baked in the country. If the ball continues to roll and accumulate as it has done, such an avalanche will come down upon the whole that nobody need say "stop that ball."

As it is, however, we see no reason why this short session should not be devoted entirely to the legitimate business of the country. Certainly the now dominant party in that body ought to exhibit some disposition to aote to the country for the waste of time and money at the last session; first, by the uncalled-for introduction of the Nebraska bill, and next, the almost interminable debate upon it which followed. The President, however, is under promise to give an exposition of his constitutional views touching the improvement of Rivers and Harbors by appropriations of land or money by the Federal Government. Here will be another choice subject for the metaphysical optics of the abstractionists of the Virginia school; and if it should come up, we may look out for numberless speeches, which will fully reveal the Scotchman's definition of metaphysics, which was, in substance, when a man talked that which nobody could understand and which the man who talked did not himself understand, that was metaphysics. We think, after all, that Mr. Calhoun solved this complicated riddle of Federal authority better than any one else of that school, when he said that the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were *inland seas*, and in that point of view the constitutional power became clear. This, to be sure, was said to have been a political invention of John Quincy Adams, in some doggerel lines that were attributed to him:

"And, if we cannot answer, then, we'll change their names, sir."

But, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and we do trust that we shall be spared the painful task of looking through the Congressional Globe for Congressional light, which, if we may judge by late displays, will be pretty much like looking for a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—you may look all day to find the grain, and when you have found it, it's not worth the search. And if this has been the case upon the *negro* question, plain and simple under the Constitution as we have always thought it, what may we not dread when we are treated to a rehash of the immortal resolutions of '90? But, as we have said, let us indulge no gloomy anticipations, but look forward with calm serenity and hope.

ANOTHER "NATIONAL INSULT."—We see it stated that intelligence from Genoa is, that our Minister to Sardinia, Mr. Daniels, has been expelled from a club of gentlemen at Turin, probably in consequence of his having written a celebrated letter, hardly less interesting than the missives of Mr. Soule. What will the Cabinet at Washington say to this insult to our National honor?

We call attention to the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington held at the Court House on Wednesday evening last. This meeting, it will be remembered, was originally called to devise some means, if possible, to increase the supply and cheapen the price of fuel to our citizens. The conclusions to which they have come strike us as being judicious and adapted to the purpose. So certain are the Directors of the Danville Railroad Company that, upon the completion of that road to the Kentucky river, coal can be delivered in this city at a cost not exceeding fifteen cents, that they are willing to contract for the delivery of the article for five years at that price to all who may become stockholders in the road. The shares are \$50 each, and for each share of stock they will deliver one hundred bushels for the time named. This, at the present price of coal, would repay the amount invested in the stock of the Company, leaving the subscriber the stock as clear profit by the transaction. This is the more remote remedy proposed for the difficulty under which the citizens labor in regard to fuel; but it will also be seen that a charter has been drawn up, under the law of the last Legislature, for a voluntary association whose object will be at once to raise a sufficient amount of capital to expend in coal, and to enable them to sell it at uniform prices. But the proceedings are sufficiently explicit, and the attention of our readers is again directed to them.

Mr. CLAY'S Bust.—We noticed a few days ago, that the bust of Mr. Clay by our fellow townsmen, Joel T. Hart, had reached here from Italy, and could be seen at the Drug Store of Mr. J. S. Wilson. It is a most elegant and splendid specimen of sculpture, and is universally regarded as a most perfect personification of the great statesman. We are requested to say that Mr. J. C. Elrod, the Daguerreotypist, has procured this bust with a view of taking copies of it for the friends and admirers of this great man, and will be prepared to fill all orders for it, from and after Monday next, for those who may desire them.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of this State met at Raleigh a few days ago. Warren Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland county, has been elected Speaker of the Senate, and John Hill, Principal Clerk. In the House, Samuel P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell county, was elected Speaker, and James T. Marion, Principal Clerk. The officers of both Houses are Democrats.

THE Cincinnati Times, a neutral paper, in noticing the rumor put forth a few days since, of an early prospective change in the Cabinet, says:

"The assumption that Gen. Cass has laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency, is entirely groundless. His friends protest against thus oddly suspending him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his counsel, bring his name forward. Why the change is made, or what will now become of him, is a question which has not yet been decided. President Porto, lost the confidence and sympathy of the people, where once was regarded with respect. Cortez is to be the next Cabinet minister to turn the new Cabinet, accompanied by a long and indiffering as to whom they may be. Some men make a noise in the south, as in the north, and the occasional bows which he receives from a large portion of the south press. Besides the tales of western Cass being transferred over to Douglass is too silly to be commented upon."

THE Mayssell Express, noticing the conviction of Jeff. Evans, in Greenup county, for the crime of stealing, and his sentence of one year to the Penitentiary, says:—"This is a melancholy record. Mr. Evans was a gentleman of respectable family, had the advantage of a classical education, was for some years a practitioner of law, was remarkable for his oratorical powers, represented Greenup county in the Kentucky Legislature, and yet the devil of avarice, that a cheater in his estimation was a contemptible creature, made him a scurvy scoundrel. Why the change is made, or what will now become of him, is a question which has not yet been decided. President Porto, lost the confidence and sympathy of the people, where once was regarded with respect. Cortez is to be the next Cabinet minister to turn the new Cabinet, accompanied by a long and indiffering as to whom they may be. Some men make a noise in the south, as in the north, and the occasional bows which he receives from a large portion of the south press. Besides the tales of western Cass being transferred over to Douglass is too silly to be commented upon."

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NOTICE.

The undersigned having bought out the GROCERY STORE of L. C. Randall & Co. will assume the name of Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business.

At the old stand, on the corner of Water and High Streets, and by strict attention to business, hope to succeed in the very best manner.

All kinds of GROCERY, FRESH GROCERIES taken in exchange for Groceries.

A. P. & B. C. RANDALL.

Aug. 19. 1834.

FALL TRADE.

J. W. & J. C. COCHRAN, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

We are now in store their fall Stock for Fall English, French and American DRY GOODS.

bought from manufacturers and agents the most favorable terms, consisting of the most varied and most varied assortment of every fresh Goods ever offered to the trade in this city, with a will be sold at the lowest price.

All persons wishing to purchase will again be referred to call and make an examination of our goods.

N. B. We have added numerous new Dry Goods, a large lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold to the trade.

Aug. 19. 1834.

J. W. & J. C. CO.

CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale my Residence on Broadway, and will be deposited in an account.

Rooms, &c. &c. conveniently situated, and very conveniently connected.

Extended on the present plan, and will be

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